

Applicant : Roger Thomas
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Filed : December 5, 2003
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Attorney's Docket No.: P-US-PR 1106

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace paragraph [0010] on pages 4 and 5 with the following amended paragraph:

[0010] Referring to ~~figure~~ Figure 3, the deflector 26 in accordance with the present invention is shown. The deflector 26 comprises two sections 28, 30. The first outer section 28 is a tube of circular cross-section which, when the deflector 26 is inserted into the aperture 24 of the planer, projects ~~sidewaysly~~ from the body 2 of the planer as shown in Figure 2. The second section 30 is a curved section. The curved section has a substantially ~~U-shaped~~ U-shaped cross-section which forms a trough which curves over its length. The sides 32 of the U-shaped curved trough have been flattened as best seen in ~~figures~~ Figures 4 and 5. This results in a ridge 34 along the length of the curved section 30 where the flat surface 32 meets with a curved surface 36 of the ~~U-shaped~~ U-shaped cross section. The shape of the cross-section of the curved section 30 of the deflector 26 is such that it fits snugly into the aperture 24 in the side wall of the body 2 of the planer in order to hold the deflector securely and prevent it from rotating within the aperture 24. Formed between the two sections 28, 30 is an annular rib 38 which surrounds the circumference of the deflector 26. The outer diameter of the annular rib 38 is greater than the diameter of the aperture 24 and thus prevents the deflector 26 from being inserted too far into the planer. When the deflector [[24]] 26 is located within the body 2 of the planer, the rib 38 abuts against a side wall of the body 2 of a planer, the tubular section 28 remaining outside of the body. The rib 38 is angled as shown by axis 35 in relation to the longitudinal axis 33 of the tubular section 28 so that it is less than ninety degrees as shown in Figure 3. This is to allow the tubular section to point upwards when located within the body of the planer. The deflector 26 is formed as a one-piece construction and is made from plastic moulded molded into the appropriate shape.

Please replace paragraph [0011] on page 5 with the following amended paragraph:

[0011] Mounted on the drive spindles of the motor is [[of]] a fan (not shown) which generates an airflow. The air is directed into a cavity 40 formed in the body of the planer. The air then passes through a conduit 42 over the top wall 44 which forms the top wall of the aperture

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24. The direction of the airflow is indicated by the Arrows W. The airflow is then directed downwardly to an area 46 in the body 2 forward of the wall 48 of the recess 50 in which the drum 6 is mounted. An expulsion aperture 52 is formed in the wall 48 of the recess [[52]] 50 forward of the cutting drum 6 through which any debris created by the cutting action of the blades 16 would be thrown by the rotating blades 16. The airflow is directed with the body to a point below the expulsion aperture 52 in the wall of the recess and is directed to be blown across the aperture 52 within the body in a direction having an acute angle to the direction of travel of any debris (shown by Arrow T) in order to entrain the debris in the airflow within the body.

Please replace paragraph [0014] on page 5 with the following amended paragraph:

[0014] When the deflector 26 is located within the aperture 24, the flat side walls 32 of the deflector 26 engage with internal walls 54 of the body and form an air tight seal preventing air which is passing over the deflector 26 from traveling between the flat walls 32 of the deflector and the internal wall [[52]] 54 of the body ensuring it travels forward and downward to the point 46 below the expulsion aperture 52 for entraining the debris.

Please replace paragraph [0024] on page 9 with the following amended paragraph:

[0024] Mounted within the rectangular plastic frame are two C shaped locking members 118 as shown in figure 11 which are used to lock the receptacle 102 to the end cap 100. The method of mounting is not shown. The two C shaped locking members 118 are mounted within the rectangular plastic frame 114 so that the ends 120 of each of the two arms of the C shaped locking members 118 face each other as shown in figure 11. Formed on the ends of the two arms of the two C shaped locking members 118 are pegs 122 which project outwardly. Helical springs 124 are mounted between the ends 120 of each pair of corresponding arms in order to bias the two C shaped locking members 118 outwardly away from each other as indicated by Arrows X. ~~Rods 126~~ Rods 126 are mounted within the helical springs to keep the helical springs 124 in position. Holes are formed within the rectangular plastic frame to enable the

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fingers of an operator to engage with the two C shaped locking members to push them towards each other against the biasing force of the springs 124.